

Full Length Research Paper

Cadastral services in Turkey within the framework of new public management

Hülya Demir¹ and Ayşe Yavuz^{2*}

¹Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Istanbul, Turkey.

²Artvin Coruh University, Faculty of Forestry, Artvin, Turkey.

Accepted 31 August, 2009

Central, national, political-managerial actors and the organization, processes and personnel structure of the public administration are changing within the framework of the new public management paradigm that envisages the superiority of private sector and private sector management techniques over the public sector. Restructuring of public management has been put on the agenda in 2000s in Turkey and various regulations have started to be established accordingly. In this process, new expansions have been made in the roles of the cadastre sector -which is considered to be a traditional public service- by bringing new legal and public regulations. The most significant step taken in this regard is the purchase of technical services from the private sector and handover of demand-oriented tasks (amalgamation, position determination, type variations etc.) conducted by the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre (TKGM) to the licensed private measurement offices. Therefore, thanks to its reduced work load, TKGM uses all its facilities to establish a guiding, supervisory and spatial information system. This study analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of private-sector involvement in providing cadastral services in Turkey. Various options for the role of the private-sector are examined.

Keywords: Cadastral services, New Public Management, private sector, Turkey.

INTRODUCTION

In a rapidly changing and globalizing world, it is inevitable that changes and restructuring occur in the understanding of classical public administration. The factors that trigger these changes and developments can be listed as the changes in the theory of economics, changes in the theory of administration, competitive structure of the private sector and its progress, social criticism and the development of civil society as a result of a demand for change. Social roles and functions of the public administration, the methods to be applied in the course of playing these roles and the institutional structures to be formed have recently been put on the agenda in line with the above-mentioned theoretical and real changes (Yılmaz, 2008).

As a result of the above-mentioned related to thought

changes and developments, the New Public Management (NPM) concept was proposed in the 1980s, which was regarded as a new paradigm at the time. The NPM approach is generally considered to be a perspective based on bureaucratic critics, which is the primary principle of public administration organization. In current situation, bureaucracy is based on complex, determination-oriented, rule-premised systems that include highest decision-making processes and that distract people from their expectations. The NPM movement envisions the superiority of the private sector and private sector management techniques over public sector and public administration (Metcalf, 1989). In this term, NPM is considered to be an internal endeavor of central, national and political-managerial actors to change and restructure the actual public sector, its processes and personnel regimes (Hood, 1991; Christensen and Legerid, 2002).

The NPM term was first used in the early 1990s in order to state public reforms in England and New Zealand.

*Corresponding author. E-mail: ayseyavuz94@hotmail.com.
Tel: (+90)4662126948.